

## NEED OF DRESSINGS INCREASES IN EACH MONTH OF FIGHTING

Millions Are Being Called For Every Few Weeks For Wounded Men On Fighting Front

### MORE WORKERS WANTED IN LOCAL AUXILIARY

Hawaii Should Augment By Two Or Three Times Number of Supplies Sent Forward

### RED CROSS WORK

By Amelia Josephine Barr (of the Vigilantes)

Intermittent folds of gauze For those whom we shall never see Remember, when your fingers pause, That every drop of blood to stain This whiteness, falls for you and me. Part of the price that keeps us free To serve our own, that keeps us clean From shame that other women know O, saviors we have never seen, Forgive us that we are so slow! God—if that blood should cry in vain, And we have left our moment gone—  
—Red Cross Magazine.

Millions of dressings are still needed monthly by the American Red Cross, and more millions will be needed as each month passes. More workers are needed in Honolulu to help in making a larger proportion of those millions of surgical dressings, just as more workers are being enrolled constantly on the mainland.

Miss Castle, chairman of the Allied War Relief, who returned Monday from a lengthy Eastern trip, says that hundreds of thousands of women are working in the States, and yet the call for more and more workers is being sent out continually. On the Atlantic seaboard the work is going on as feverish. The people there are nearer to the theater of war, and more alive to its great necessities in the way of Red Cross materials and aid.

People here must realize the grim necessity of Red Cross work as well as the Easterners. Miss Castle says, and it is hard for them to do so, the more credit will be theirs for giving their time and labor to the organization which is caring for our soldiers on the distant battlefields of France.

Work Rooms At Capitol  
The workrooms at the Capitol are open every morning except Saturday from nine to twelve, and Tuesday and Friday afternoons from two to four. All those who go for the first time are registered and are given the gauze headcoverings bearing the small Red Cross on the forehead, which all the workers wear for sanitary and other reasons. Many of them also wear white work-aprons with the Red Cross on the front. It is hoped to enroll many more workers when the holidays are out of the way. Mrs. William Whitney is in charge of the Red Cross rooms.

A tremendous drive is now being made in the East for the trench dressings called for by General Pershing. These are packets of dressings which are distributed among the men at the front, so that wounded men may have dressings applied wherever they are, instead of waiting, sometimes for hours or days, until they can reach a first dressing station behind the lines.

The trench packets consist of drains, compresses, a pad, tampons, applicators, and rolled bandages. Each soldier is instructed in their use and directed to use his pocket for himself or for any comrade too badly wounded to place the dressings for himself. At times when the firing is too heavy to permit of the removal of the wounded to the field hospitals, dressings can be applied in the trenches, thereby saving many lives.

Quick Work Saves Lives  
The vital importance of dressing wounds quickly is emphasized in a letter received by one of the local Red Cross workers from an instructor in Red Cross work in Boston, which says in part:

"Mr. Jackson, Red Cross manager of the New England division, gave us these figures when we attended the meeting in Boston last Tuesday: 'When a battle takes place in which 100,000 men are engaged, there are on an average 25,000 casualties. Of those 10,000 are so badly wounded that they must be operated on under ether, and of this number 5000 must be operated on within thirty-six hours or the wounds will result fatally.'"

"The large number of wounds frequently received by the same soldier in hand-to-hand engagements has been pointed out by Dr. Clark, who was on volunteer service in Dr. Blake's hospital in Paris. He said: 'Three soldiers were brought in with twenty-one wounds among them. That is a fair average of the number of injuries each man receives during such an encounter.'"

Work of Hilo Unit  
One of the Hawaiian groups which is doing excellent work and turning out a large number of dressings and hospital garments is the Hilo unit, which recently sent in four cases to the shipping rooms in Honolulu. The valuation placed on them by the shipping company was \$640.38. They contained 5599 pieces, including small and large compresses, abdominal bandages, triangular and T bandages, gauze rolls, operating leggings, pajamas, drawers, bed shoes, wash cloths, sweaters, mufflers, socks, wristlets, abdominal binders, and wash mitts.

The members of this unit have been faithful workers ever since their organization, and have sent regularly a large shipment of supplies to be added to those sent from Honolulu. Their work is always well done and shows painstaking care and supervision.

## Net Drawn Tighter Around Violators of Army Regulations

Many Arrested in Campaign To Stamp Out Selling Booze and Opium To Soldiers and Trafficking in Military Uniforms

Army officers are drawing the net tightly around violators of army regulations who traffic in army uniforms, sell liquor to soldiers and maintain opium dens which are a temptation to men in or out of uniform. A score of men of various nationalities were arrested yesterday by Captain Lewis A. Weiss, of the United States Army, assisted by Lieutenant Bridges, acting under the authority of General Wines, department commander, and Colonel Reed, commander of Schofield Barracks.

An army truck was used yesterday afternoon to bring in fourteen prisoners from Waipahu and vicinity, nearly all detained by the officers for wearing parts of the army uniform. These were turned over to United States Marshal Smiddy in Honolulu, and placed in confinement. The marshal also brought in six Russians from Schofield Barracks, who were arrested by the army officers for selling liquor to soldiers in and near the post on Christmas Day.

Gives Up Shoes  
The army net is being spread far and wide, including Honolulu, Waipahu, Wahiawa and Kahuku, with results which have been gratifying to the army. The publicity already given the movement resulted on Monday in a Spaniard living near Waipahu to voluntarily turn over to Captain Weiss over 150 pairs of old army shoes which he had accumulated. He told the officer he did not know it was against the law to purchase them, but on learning that the army authorities were about to put the laws into operation, he felt it his duty to immediately return the material to the government.

Of the men brought in yesterday, four were arrested at Wahiawa, eight at Waipahu and two at Palao Junction on the Hialeah-Honolulu road. All these were the government olive drab shirts. One was Sam Goldino, who has been before the courts recently on several charges. He claimed the shirt was bought by him about two years ago, despite the fact that it appeared to be a brand new O.D. shirt.

While at Waipahu the captain and posse paid a visit to an opium den, where he found two horns of opium, several pipes, a number of bowls and some yen shoes. They also found dust in which opium had been brought to the joint, indicating that the traffic in the drug has been large. Dens of this sort, the army authorities contend, are a constant temptation to men of the army, a large number of whom have fallen into the habit of using the drug. This particular den was run by Hu Fun and Ah Choy and two Chinese were found on the premises stupefied with the fumes.

Guardsmen Arrested  
Two of the men brought in yesterday in the government truck are said to be members of the national guard. They were army shirts. The regulations require national guardsmen to wear the entire uniform when on duty, to attend drills or places to which they may be ordered by their officers, but they are not privileged to wear any part of the uniform off duty. It is reported that many guardsmen off duty, particularly in the country, wear the olive drab shirt, or the hat or the shoes.

They have no right to wear these articles unless on duty," said Captain Weiss yesterday. "Every time they wear a pair of shoes on civilian enterprises, and this, of course, starts to wear them out, they are taking just another pair of shoes away from supplies that are sorely needed for the men being trained for service in France."

"We are out to stop this practice as well as to stop the entire practice of trafficking in parts of uniforms. Civilians must understand that they cannot wear parts of designated army uniforms and we intend to arrest every man we find wearing these articles."

Foreigners among laborers on plantations wondered what had struck them yesterday when the captain and his assistants stopped scores and lifted their hats from their heads. They examined each hat attentively. Many hats sold by stores are almost identical to government issues of headgear. They are such close imitations, that in order to have the spirit of the regulation observed the officers expected to have the sale of these discontinued.

"We know that many people are ignorant of the law and we do not wish to create hardships for any one," added Captain Weiss, "but the lessons must be learned and the example set. I know this is the feeling of the United States officials here, although of course, justice will be tempered by modifications in some instances."

The man arrested at Schofield sent the night at the police station. They gave the following names: Ah Kian, Ah Sam, Ho, Sato, Hiro, Francisco, Roberto, Goldenio, Olibo, Delphinus, Gacinto, Moses Kane, Robert Lehuani, Yomen, Baklian, B. Belasac, Sam Goldino, George Borgind, Wo Chung, Lock Chow, Pordrez, John Krawshuk, Moskowsky and Alexander Zimin.

The local auxiliary had sold all the knitting wool which was received a short time ago, and though more has been ordered it has not yet arrived. Notice will be given as soon as it is known to be definitely on the way. Knitted garments are very much needed, and appeals are being sent out for many more of them.

## HONOLULU SHOT AT BY HUN SUBMARINE

H. M. Dow Tells In Letter of Thrilling Adventure When Diver Tried To Sink Vessel

Germans of Hawaii who sympathize with the ruthless warfare waged against merchant ships by their Hun cohorts of the Kaiser's submarine navy will probably feel a bit uncomfortable when they hear that one of their former neighbors in this city, who is now an officer sailing upon merchant steamers, was shot at and shelled, and gone the object of Hun missiles in an effort to kill him or drown him by sinking the vessel, the J. L. Luckenbach.

H. M. Dow was this former Honolulu who almost lost his life while crossing the Atlantic, and the harrowing details are related in a letter, dated December 4, just received by his old friend, Gen. J. H. Soper.

Mr. Dow's letter follows: "I am once more back in good old U. S. A. after a strenuous voyage. We ran a submarine October 19 at seven-fifty a. m., and they began firing on me from the world go, and sent shell and shrapnel at us for three hours and forty minutes. We turned and ran away from it as fast as possible, but returned their fire from our four-inch guns fore and aft.

"Our first shot went directly over (ranged at 7000 yards), and I judge (it was my watch on the bridge from eight to twelve) that it struck the water about 200 yards beyond. The chief gunner, from the top of wheelhouse, ordered the men to depress 400, then it hit the water in good time, but 200 short, and that was the nearest we could get to them, for they outranged us and were perfectly safe, and just soaked us.

Send Out S. O. S.  
"Our stern gun went out of commission after three or four shots, so we only had the bow gun. We kept at an angle sufficient to use the bow gun. We immediately sent out 'S. O. S.' or some old thing for help. We were about 150 miles west of France (Brest).

"Their shrapnel exploded in the air astern of us and only reached the after half of our ship, but their shells went over, then short, then hit.

"For a time they were aiming at the bridge. One went through six feet from me, then through the iron deck and exploded inside, blowing out the side above water line. Then they aimed at the bow gun and came awfully close to the gunners. One went through the deck near the bow, port side, and set fire in the gunners' quarters between decks early in the fight. We turned stern in to keep it down.

Hit Many Times  
"Two shells went through the port bow; one below water line and made a big hole, but it only let salt water into our fore- water tank; one went through the engine room and burst the main steam pipe, and then our engine was out of commission and we expected to blow up, as we stood by boats. Finally we saw a smoke on the horizon, then in a short time No. 52, Nickerson, came down like a race horse, nearly thirty miles per hour, and when within five or six miles sent a shot at the submarine, which soon submerged, disgusted because they could not get us in all that time.

"The chaser circled around us once or twice, then sent their doctor and assistant and quartermaster on board to fix up our wounded, which numbered nine persons.

"Then we fixed the engine and started with the destroyer until we joined a big convoy, twenty-four or twenty-five. One big armed two-stacker in the middle of the convoy was torpedoed at about sunset and dropped out. A chaser stayed with her, but she got another torpedo (I hear) and was finally sunk. We went to France then for coal.

"On the way to Queenstown we ran into a mine overboard that had just been torpedoed one or two hours before.

Save One Man  
We saved one man, November 21, at eleven fifty-five p. m. (my watch), Michael Walsh, from the British steamer Ardmore. He was clinging to a plank or some old thing and nearly exhausted. The others were in boats, in sight of land. The chief gunner wanted to get out of that locality, so we left.

Going out, or just outside of Queenstown, in big convoy, we saw a submarine captured. He stuck his head up just in time for a chaser to nail him with a shot. I do not know just what happened next and don't care much."

## TRENT MADE TRUSTEE OF BISHOP ESTATE

Richard H. Trent, president of the Trent Trust Company, was appointed trustee of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop estate by the supreme court yesterday afternoon. He will succeed A. W. Carter, who resigned recently. In connection with the appointment it was stated that it will not have to be confirmed in the circuit court. When the vacancy was created by Carter's resignation the other trustees recommended the appointment of Francis M. Hatch, while the Kamehameha Alumni Association suggested that the new trustee be of Hawaiian blood.

### A GERM DESTROYER

There is no danger whatever from lock jaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

## One of R-C Crew Saw Service In Hawaii Waters

Machinist's Mate Had Ended First Term of Enlistment Here But Reenlisted After War Was Declared—Leaves Wife

One of the nineteen American sailors who went down with the ill-fated F-1 after she had been in collision with the F-3 had seen service in Hawaiian waters. This was Grover T. Metz, who had finished his four years' term of enlistment here and gone to the mainland where he reenlisted when the war broke out. After going to San Francisco from here Metz married a San Francisco girl.

Papers received from the mainland by the last mail gave the list of those lost and those saved as follows: The Dead

John Robert Belt, seaman, Silsbee, Texas.

Frank Matthew Bernard, machinist's mate, second class; sister, Amelia Quintal, 1231 Fifty-third Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

William Lester Cartwright, seaman; mother, Amanda Cartwright, 3437 Monterey Avenue, Fresno, Cal.

Harry M. Carson, chief electrician general; next of kin, Hazel M. Carson, 747 Daisy Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

James Goonan, chief gunner's mate; Lima, Ohio.

Simon Greenberg, electrician, first class; Philadelphia.

Lyman F. Lovly, machinist's mate, second class; Denver.

Ralph E. McClure, electrician, second class; Detroit, Mich.

Duncan A. McRae, electrician, first class; Bismarck, Wash.

John P. Messing, chief machinist's mate; Philadelphia.

Grover E. Metz, machinist's mate, second class; wife, Hazel Metz, 904 Divisadero Street, San Francisco.

Edward E. Hall, machinist's mate, first class; Seattle, Wash.

Ray Ellsworth Scott, electrician, first class (general); wife, Mae Edith Scott, 43 Ohio Street, Vallejo, Cal.

Elbert P. Smith, machinist's mate, second class; sister, Florence S. Stephens, 235 Twenty-first Street, Merced, Cal.

Guy Raymond Stewart, chief machinist's mate; father, Grant Stewart, 705 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dudley Stough, chief gunner's mate; wife, Marie H. Stough, 332 Ohio Street, Vallejo, Cal.

Charles F. Vincent, electrician, second class; father, Phillip S. Vincent, Exeter, Cal.

Thomas Alfred Walsh, machinist's mate, first class; Hillyard, Wash.

Clyde William, machinist's mate, first class; mother, Nellie Martin, Venice, Cal.

Survivors  
Lieutenant A. E. Montgomery, Port H. G. Wright, New York.

J. M. Schmissutter, machinist (temporary); Hill City, Tenn.

Howard Brown, gunner's mate, first class; Marion, Ga.

Joseph J. Burns, chief gunner's mate; wife, Ruth Burns, 390 First Street, San Pedro, Cal.

John Galvin Stewart, ship's cook, third class; Huron, S. D.

## BRICKLAYERS NEEDED FOR FRENCH SERVICE

WASHINGTON, December 26—(Associated Press)—Indications that artisans and other skilled laborers may soon be mobilized according to trade for service in the war, are seen in the instructions today from General E. H. Crowder, provost marshal general, to all Governors to secure reports of the number of bricklayers throughout their states available for war duty. They are to prepare for immediate mobilization in Texas, preparatory to being sent to Pershing's command. This is the first application of the special occupational classification plan and indicates that there will be similar calls for other trades.

## CHRISTMAS QUIET DAY FOR WHITE HOUSE FOLK

WASHINGTON, December 26—(Associated Press)—President and Mrs. Wilson and members of their families spent Christmas mostly in the White House. The President and his wife went to church in the morning. It rained most of the day and they did not spend the holiday in the open.

## MEXICAN BANDITS CROSS BORDER AND MAKE RAID

EL PASO, Texas, December 26—(Associated Press)—News reached here yesterday that an American stage driver was kidnapped and his throat cut by Mexican bandits who raided the border town of Candelaria. The bandits held up the stage, looted it and killed the stage driver. Cavalry detachments are pursuing them.

## EXTENDS TERM OF OFFICE UNTIL WAR SHALL END

PARIS, December 26—(Associated Press)—The chamber of deputies yesterday passed a resolution extending the term of all elective officers until the end of the war, without elections in the interim.

## NEW SEA LORD

LONDON, December 27—(Associated Press)—Vice Admiral Sir Roslyn Weymes was yesterday appointed first sea lord succeeding Jellicoe who has arrived at his peerage.

## CHANGE TO BE MADE IN DAIRY MEN'S HUI

Association Will Reorganize Before Further Effort Is Made For Price Reduction

A reorganization of the dairymen's association will be made this first week in January, according to present plans, and after that it is thought that a reduction in the price of milk to the consumer and an increase in the price paid to the producer can be made in about two months. That much time will be needed for necessary adjustments and arrangements.

According to the statement made several days ago by the minority stockholders of the association, ten percent profit on the capital stock is being made monthly, in addition to the profit made from ice cream. As the dairymen's association was formed as a cooperative organization, without the expectation of paying dividends, it is felt by the smaller stockholders that prices should be graded so that the selling price of the milk will cover only the producer's price and the cost of distribution.

The profits of the ice cream business, which has grown up within the last two years, will then be left to pay the dividends on the capital stock. The meeting of stockholders will be held on January 3, and the increase in the capital stock and amendments in the by laws will probably be made at that time.

It is expected by the small stockholders that after the necessary adjustments are made it will be possible for the association to pay the producer ten cents per quart for milk and sell it to the consumer for thirteen cents.

The three cents will cover the cost of delivery, leaving the ice cream department the only one paying a profit.

A summer and winter price for milk is advocated by some of the shareholders of the organization as a means of equalizing the price for the year round.

In the spring especially, when milk is plentiful, it is thought that the price can be reduced still further on both milk and ice cream.

As the season advances and milk becomes scarcer it would automatically rise both for consumer and producer. The suggestion may be taken up by the stockholders at their next meeting.

## NO INDICTMENT IN AJAX DEATH CASE

Filipino Mutineers Died When Placed For Confinement In Fire Room of Vessel

Following a lengthy investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of three Filipino mutineers on board the United States naval auxiliary boat Ajax, at Cavite, Philippine Islands, December 31, 1916, the federal grand jury reported yesterday that no indictment had been returned.

The men who lost their lives were the ringleaders in the mutiny which took place among the Filipinos at Cavite, according to information made public yesterday afternoon by United States Attorney S. C. Huber.

When the mutiny had been quelled, these three men were seized by officers of the Ajax and confined in a portion of the fire room, there being no other place available at the time in which to hold them. Due, apparently, to the heat of the place in which they were placed, and the conditions of their own bodies as a result of the mutiny, they died with the Americans, the Filipinos died.

U. S. Attorney Huber said that the investigation held here was to determine whether or not the officers of the naval vessel were negligent in confining the men in the place they did.

From the fact that the grand jury men reported that no indictment had been returned," said Mr. Huber, "it is apparent that their decision was that there had been no negligence on the part of the officers of the Ajax."

## DOCTOR HAYES WANTS TO BE TRIED SOON

Attorneys representing Dr. H. Homer Hayes, who is under indictment on a charge of having performed a criminal operation, yesterday notified City Attorney Brown that an early trial of the charge would be asked. It was stated that the court would be asked to set the case for hearing January 2. Dr. Hayes recently pleaded not guilty and he followed this by issuing a public statement making a general emphatic denial of the charge against him.

## YAMAGATA TO RESIGN

TOKIO, December 26—(Associated Press)—Prince Yamagata, president of the privy council, has announced that he will resign from the position. Marquis Saionji will be appointed to succeed him.

## STEFANSON IS SAFE

OTTAWA, December 27—(Associated Press)—Stefanson, the explorer, for whose safety the gravest fears were entertained and for whose relief it was planned to send an expedition as soon as navigation opened, has reached Fort Yukon.

## THRIFT STAMPS RECEIVED

Small amounts of thrift stamps and war savings stamps have been received by the Bank of Hawaii and Bishop & Co. and will be sold by them to those who apply. The First National Bank and the postoffice have not received any stamps as yet.

## COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE moves the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## Women Volunteering Services For Draft Questionnaire

Are Ready To Do Any Work Required of Them—Some Offer To Act As Interpreters in Hawaiian and Japanese

Women are offering their services to Capt. Francis J. Green, U. S. R., selective draft officer for the Territory, for any work that may be required of them in connection with the "draft questionnaire" from January 7 to January 27. The offers have reached Captain Green by letter, phone and in person.

Some of these explained that they understood the Hawaiian language and could act as interpreters, if necessary. Others offered the same help for Japanese. One of the largest of the Hawaiian women's societies here will offer to Captain Green the services of as many Hawaiian women of the society as he may require for similar service.

The question of the old election booths is under way all over the city. These will have electric light and telephone connections and be otherwise fitted for the work connected with the questionnaire requirements. The phone will give direct connection with the selective draft office in the Capitol building, the local boards in the army, and the new legal advisory boards.

Every person who registered on July 31, and who afterwards received his order card, is required to fill out the several pages of the questionnaire. If any man feels he is not quite equal to the literary requirements of the questionnaire he is expected to report at the election booth of his precinct where assistants to the selective draft officer will be on hand from January 5 to 27, where he will be assisted in giving correct answers.

## COLBURN ANSWERS MASTER'S REPORT

Trustee For the Kawanakoa Heirs Gives Details About Estate

John F. Colburn, whose trusteeship for the Kawanakoa minors was recently attacked in an amended report filed by Master Charles S. Davis, yesterday filed a long reply taking exceptions to charges made against him. The master's amended report carried a recommendation that he be compelled to account for an apparent discrepancy of approximately \$10,000 in the records of the estate.

In the reply filed yesterday Colburn says that acting under the provisions of the will with a feeling of loyalty to his Alii and trusting friend, Prince David Kawanakoa he used greater skill and care in the management of the estate than could have been possibly expected from a stranger, and that the value of the estate of the children has been increased from practically nothing to a considerable amount. He declares that as a result of his efforts he has been able to secure out of the assets of the estate the sum of nearly \$60,000 for the heirs from an estate that was insolvent at the time he commenced to handle it.

At the time of the death of Prince David he states the assets were: jewelry, \$3400; one stallion, \$400; 500 shares Kapiolani Estate Ltd. of a par value of \$100; equities in realty, \$2500; 250 shares Florence Oil Company stock, valueless; one share Beretania Tennis Court club, valueless.

He states that at the time of Prince David's death, the principal assets were valued at \$65,000. He asserts that the appointment of the 1500 shares of the capital stock of the Kapiolani Estate Ltd., at \$40 a share "did not truly represent the value of said shares at the time."

He expresses the belief that the shares in question were not worth \$4 a share and he says that "shortly after the appraisal, 1500 other shares were offered for sale for the price of \$5 a share unsuccessfully, for the reason that the Kapiolani estate at that time was indebted for an aggregate sum considerably over \$200,000 and that at that time the assets of the estate did exceed the indebtedness, and that the value of the capital stock was valueless."

He asserts that efforts were then frequently being made to have the estate placed in the hands of a receiver.

Following this period he sets forth that he was able to sell the stock for \$50 a share.

Another charge made in the master's amended report is that Colburn neglected to account for "feather leis, kahilis, ahukus, decorations and orders of distinction" bequeathed in the will to Prince David's son.

Colburn states no account is made of this property for the reason that at the time of the death of Prince David he did not own any feather leis, kahilis, ahukus, decorations or orders of distinction. He asserts that upon his marriage Prince David gave his wife all of his household furniture, works of art, valuable orders of distinction and four kahilis to the aggregate value of about \$25,000.

The report at length replies to all the charges set forth in the master's amended report.

## REFEREE DISQUALIFIES FULTON IN FIRST ROUND

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, December 26—(Associated Press)—Fred Fulton, heavyweight prizefight champion, lost a bout last night here to Harry Tate, a strapping fighter of this part of the country. The referee stopped the fight in the first round, claiming that Fulton has disqualified himself by his foul tactics.

## GUARDSMEN NAMED FOR NEW OFFICERS' CAMP AT LEILEHUA

Forty-eight Men Are Ordered To Report At Schofield Barracks For Duty

QUESTION OF AMOUNT OF PAY NOT YET DECIDED

May Get Only Thirty Dollars a Month Instead of One Hundred

Forty-eight Hawaiian National Guardsmen were selected yesterday for assignment to the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Schofield Barracks, and will report for duty there on Saturday morning, January 5, 1918. A majority of the young men are officers and non-commissioned officers of the First and Second Regiments, hailing from Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, although quite a number of privates won the coveted chance to become officers of Uncle Sam's national army. Those who graduate next March will be commissioned as second lieutenants as vacancies occur.

But, there is a fly in the ointment. They may get \$100 a month as pay, just the same as the members of the first reserve officers' training camp which closed on November 26, and again they may receive only the pay of privates of the regular army, or \$20 a month.

Much depends in the cases of many of the prospective students, on whether the pay is \$30 or \$100. They have all the patriotism that Uncle Sam wants, but as civilians, \$30 a month would be an extremely small sum, and they have a balance to be weighed as to whether they can serve Uncle Sam in this way, after all.

However, cable messages have been forwarded to Washington asking for a ruling on the question of pay and asking for early consideration and reply.

Officers Must Resign  
There are a few captains and first and second lieutenants of the guard who have won the chance to enter the training camp, who will now have to resign their guard commissions. They then enter the training camp as privates and receive the pay as such.

The camp was originally authorized for non-commissioned officers only of the regular army, and also for national guardsmen of various ranks, but practically all guardsmen, no matter whether